

Borland Amendment Passes House and Senate; 8 Hours' Work for Agriculture Dept.

Upper Branch Has Still to Vote on Amend- ment Covering Remaining Branches of Service but Little Doubt Exists as To Its Passing.

Representative Borland's eight-hour amendment scored a dual victory in Congress yesterday when it was accepted in the House by a vote of 128 to 88 and later, passed the Senate as a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill by a vote of 29 to 28.

Fate of this measure now lies with the Senate. As it passed the Senate yesterday it would only apply to clerks in the Department of Agriculture here.

For Duration of War.
Friends of clerks realize they will have to wage a hard fight to convince a majority of Senators they should reject Mr. Borland's amendment when they take it up in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which passed the House yesterday and is now before the Senate.

The Senate eight-hour amendment attached to the Agricultural appropriation bill was yesterday further amended to apply only for the duration of the war. The House amendment in the legislative, executive and judicial bill lacks this amendment, and it will be up to the Senate to make the amendment on the Agricultural bill, which is the Agricultural Department in Washington, consistent with that on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which applies to all clerks.

As had been predicted by interested members, the \$20 flat increase was voted to stand.

Senator John Sharp Williams will today make an effort to effect an amendment to the eight-hour amendment, providing for wage and a half for all overtime work beyond the eight-hour day. Senator Sheppard will also use his efforts to amend the amendment.

There is little doubt but what the passing of the amendment by the House caused a favorable vote on the amendment on the part of several doubtful Senators who did not feel certain that the first favorable vote of the House on the eight-hour amendment recorded their true majority sentiment.

Overtime Wage Mooted.
If attempts to amend the Borland amendment so as to grant overtime clerks wage and a half on all overtime are defeated it is believed that general legislation advocating this step will be introduced.

Miss Florence Etheridge, acting president of the National Federation of Employers' Associations, said last night the association had not given up hope that they might ultimately be able to defeat the purpose of the higher minimum wage law, but that the amendment was so confident they would be able to win over it the privilege of enjoying wage and a half for overtime.

Both houses spent the greater part of the day in discussing the amendment in the departments here and the merits of their wage increases and the Borland eight-hour amendment.

Representative Meyer London, of the Socialists, tried to amend the Borland amendment so as to make it apply only for the duration of the war, but he was ruled out on a point of order. Chairman Byrns pointed out that the amendment as it stood would die with the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, June 30, 1919, but if Mr. Meyer's amendment was admitted it might continue in effect or become null after a short period.

Says Clerk Sacrifices.
Representative Keating led an attempt in the House to make the Borland amendment further provide for wage and a half for overtime. Mr. Keating said the House should remember that the ordinary government clerk was sacrificing as much as the ordinary member of Congress. He took issue with some of Mr. Borland's statements, declaring that when he called the clerks "poor wretches" he was indicting the President and the heads of every government department. He pointed out that the government, through the civil service, had entered into a moral agreement with the clerks for a seven-hour day and that it would hamper work more than promote it to raise the minimum day to eight hours.

Warship Hits Boat; 26 Persons Missing
Naval Vessel Collides in Mid-Channel with Passenger Craft.

London, March 15.—Twenty-six persons are missing in consequence of a collision between a naval vessel and the British steamship Rathmore. Survivors have been landed at Kingstown, Ireland, by destroyers.

The Rathmore of 1,569 tons gross, and owned in Dublin, was bound from Holyhead, Wales, across St. George's Channel, for Dublin. There were 68 passengers.

The collision occurred in mid-channel. The Rathmore, badly damaged, was towed to Dublin.

DRAFT BRIBERS SENTENCED.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 15.—Albert J. August, wealthy clothing merchant, was yesterday sentenced by Federal Judge Arba Van Valkenburg to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,500 for attempting to bribe members of the draft board.

Dr. Muck Again Conducts.
New York, March 15.—In spite of the protests of Mrs. William Jay and others opposed to Dr. Karl Muck's appearance as the director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, again opened his concert in Brooklyn tonight. Dr. Muck made his appearance under heavy police protection.

U. S. WILL STILL FOUR PLANS TO AID RUSSIA

While Situation Is Chaotic
Soviet Peace Vote Is Not
Deemed Representative.

JAPAN IN HARMONY

Should Nippon Armies Move on Siberia They Will Not Antagonize America.

The United States will not abandon its efforts to help Russia. The reported vote of the Soviet Congress to ratify the German peace treaty does not end the Russian story. The two facts stood out as the only solid elements last night in an Eastern situation which is little short of chaos.

There is one other element which last night appeared to be rapidly crystallizing. It is this:

Japan May Aid.
Japan may be the agency through which the beneficent aims of the United States in Russia may be exercised.

But if Japan's armies advance into Siberia, it is made plain, they will do so on an entirely different basis from the proposed one to which President Wilson ten days ago dissented.

They will advance, according to reliable information, on the sole ground that they must meet and block the German menace to Russia, as well as to the allied cause in general. Japan, it is hinted in well-advised quarters here, will present to the United States a view of the Siberian problem calculated amply to justify President Wilson in approving the movement.

England, it is pointed out, in the public utterances of Sir Arthur Balfour and the generally expressed sentiments of her press and diplomats, has already in effect guaranteed to the United States that Japan's motives will be disinterested.

President Wilson, in his dissent from the first Japanese plan, did not raise the question of Japan's relinquishment of the territory she proposed to occupy.

So Japan will not include any declaration on that point in her statement in response. But the general acceptance by England, France and Italy of the principle that Japan is not bent on permanent conquest on the Asiatic mainland, is counted on to guarantee to those in America who doubt Japan's motives that in the final settlement of peace all of the Entente allies will be firmly aligned against Japanese spoliation of Russia, even if Japan herself should be inclined to carry out such a project.

Conditions Changed.
The other three principal objections of the President to the Japanese action were the violation of the sovereignty of a friendly, even an allied nation, and the two facts that neither the importance of the supplies imperiled at Vladivostok and elsewhere, nor the imminence of the German menace would warrant such a step.

Conditions have changed on these three points, according to competent diplomatic opinion, in these respects: Under the terms of the German peace forced upon Russia at the point of the bayonet, Russia has either lost a sovereignty, or has become an ally of Germany. The peace terms so provide for German political and commercial permeation of Russia and are so stringent against even the expression of Russian opinion as to warrant this supposition in many minds here last night.

The supposition is borne out by the declaration of Trotsky and the evidence that no matter how Germany may be treated, she will remain a power. Russia accepts the peace, it is a peace that can never last. The opinion is even supported by extracts from the German liberal press, recently re-

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**HOG ISLAND SUSPECTS
HELD FOR HEARINGS**
German and Russian Said to Have
Predicted Explosion.

Chester, Pa., March 15.—Stanley Lockvitz, of 122 Vankook street, and Martin Puskofski, of 119 Witman street, both of Camden, N. J., were held without bail for a further hearing today by Magistrate Barry following their arrest at the Sun Shipbuilding Company. They are believed to be implicated in the plot to blow up the Hog Island shipyard.

Lockvitz is credited with the statement that "they'll get blown up yet," made to a number of workmen. He formerly worked at the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Hog Island yard and was discharged from both places because of suspicious actions.

**RAILROAD EMPLOYEES
STRIKE IN AUSTRIA**
Plants Closed When Men Disobey
Order to Return.

Copenhagen, March 15.—A new strike is under way in Austria, it was learned here today.

Austrian workers on the Northwestern Railway, the Ferdinand Northern and several other railways, have struck, according to the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin.

The movement is growing. Most of the factories in Floridsdorf have closed.

How the Daylight-Saving Law Affects You After March 31

OLD TIME											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NIGHT		4 HOURS WASTED DAYLIGHT		8-HOUR WORKDAY				FREE LIGHT HOURS		NIGHT	
SUNRISE						SUNSET					

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NIGHT		3 HOURS WASTED DAYLIGHT		8 HOUR WORKDAY				FREE LIGHT HOURS		NIGHT	
SUNRISE						SUNSET					

These charts show vividly how the daylight saving plan will give everybody more "free hours" of daylight. You've heard this: "Well, there are just so many hours of daylight in a day and you can't change 'em." But wait—the daylight hours before your work-day starts are so-called "wasted hours"—you sleep them away or spend them getting ready to go to work. The daylight saving plan merely "shifts" an hour of daylight to the "free hours" after work, when you can use it. The tables is based on the average June day and the workday from 8 to 5 includes an hour for lunch.

Moving the Clock.
The clock will be set forward one hour at 2 a. m., March 31, according to the House bill. At the same hour on October 27, the clock will be set back.

The present standard time zones will remain in effect. Both changes will take place on Sunday mornings so that the least possible wrench may be given to the industrial fabric of the nation.

But even at that on the railroads alone there will be some 1,000 passenger trains and 5,000 freight trains running on the tracks when the change comes, and 1,698,818 railroad clocks and watches must be set forward to keep traffic moving and prevent accidents. In 1922, however, a similar change from local to standard time went into effect on 100,000 miles of railroad without a single mishap.

Benefits of Plan.
The following benefits will be reaped by the daylight-saving plan: Saving of one to one and a half million tons of coal per year, according to Fuel Administration estimates. Increased food production by suburban gardeners.

Less traffic accidents. Improvement in health of all the people. More fresh air. Women workers will return from work in daylight.

Speeding up of freight transportation by giving extra hour at docks and terminals. New York and London Stock Exchanges will be open for one hour together. At present in summer London closes as New York opens.

More time for golf, amateur baseball and tennis.

**Nation Moves Clocks Up
One Hour Easter Sunday**
Daylight Saving Bill Passes House by Big Majority as War Measure—Some Opposition from Farming Communities.

Clocks all over the country will be set ahead one hour, beginning March 31, under the so-called daylight-saving bill, passed yesterday by the House, 318 to 10.

Senator Culler, author of the measure in the upper branch of Congress, said the House amendments would be agreed to, so that a conference would not be necessary.

Provisions of Bill.
The bill provides that at 2 o'clock p. m. on the last Sunday in March each year, clocks all over the country which affect any operations of the Federal government, or railroads, or the smallest of the allies. Whether it is directed in the bill to have "due regard" for present railroad classifications. The unofficial understanding is that no important change is to be made in present arrangements.

**U. S. MAY TAKE
OVER PACKING
PLANTS NEXT**
Certain to Consider Gov-
ernment Ownership of
This Industry.

Congress will take up the consideration of permanent government ownership or control of the packing industry before the present session ends, according to all indications yesterday.

Information has been received by members of the Senate to the effect that the Federal Trade Commission is to make recommendations for government ownership of the packing industry. It is understood that these recommendations will be made at the conclusion of the present investigation which the Federal Trade Commission is conducting.

Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co., yesterday said that a special investigation of the industry, headed by Vice President Marshall, Speaker Clark and other leaders in Congress against the proposed amendment to the search warrant law recently requested by Francis J. Heney, special investigator for the Federal Trade Commission. The purpose of the amendments, the protest sets forth, is to legalize such raids as that recently undertaken by Heney at the offices of Mr. Veeder in Chicago. It would make conclusive, the protest declares, the decision of a district judge issuing the search warrant, and bars all appeals from the decision of the seizure has been accomplished.

Veeder points out that the Circuit Court of Appeals, in his case, held void the search warrant under which his office was raided, yet if the district judge's decision had been final, as proposed by the Heney amendment, Veeder would have been despoiled of his papers without redress.

He suggests that if some agent of the Comptroller of the Currency were to assert in an illegal affidavit and deposition that the money in the largest banks in Chicago and New York was used as a means for the commission of various felonies, such as improper speculation or attempted bribery of a bank examiner, a district judge, under the proposed amendment, could issue a warrant for the seizure of all the money in the bank vaults, holding that "probable cause" had been found. Thus, without chance of appeal, a government official and a district judge could disrupt banking operations of the entire country for months while even the Supreme Court of the United States would stand powerless to give relief until after trial of the accused bank officers.

SUSPECT SHIP LABOR STIRRED UP PURPOSELY

Officials Think Unrest of
Carpenters in South Due
to Agitation.

AGENTS START PROBE

Uncle Sam Determined to Discover Cause of La- bor's Unrest.

By JOHN L. MURRAY.
Deliberate agitation to stir up shipyard labor in the South is suspected by Shipping Board officials, it was learned last night.

There is a growing dissatisfaction among the Southern ship workers over the terms of the Shipping Labor Adjustment Board's recent wage decision for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, which at first was accepted without complaint.

The metal trades have sent a petition to Washington for more money, 75 cents an hour for skilled labor and 50 cents for helpers, and this demand now is under consideration with virtually no likelihood of serious difficulty, the officials say.

The real menace to the wooden ship program, of which the South has the bulk, is among the woodworkers, whose leader has been in controversy with the Shipping Board since calling a strike several weeks ago, and who intimidated there would be shipyard disruption when the American Federation of Labor rejected his proposal to change the general union agreement with the government.

Agents of the Shipping Board have been sent out, it was learned last night from one of the board officials, with the express purpose of determining whether the dangerous agitation among the Southern woodworkers is the result of any action by William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Owing to the fact that the Shipping Board has severed all negotiations, and relations as well, with Mr. Hutcheson, following his ultimatum to withdraw the much-needed call for wooden ships unless his demands were granted, and that Mr. Hutcheson has failed to enlist any word or act of the President in an appeal to him to intervene in the closed-shop controversy, it is the opinion of government officials responsible for shipyard labor that he may be about to use the labor disruption by agitation to revive his cause.

This opinion, it was emphasized, takes strength from the fact that other districts have accepted cordially the Southern decision rendered, and the Southern decision was based on the representations of the men affected, granting substantial increases.

U. S. WILL MAINTAIN RUMANIAN RELATIONS

State Department Believes Peace Forced Upon Small Ally.

The United States is to maintain relations with Rumania, appreciating that peace was forced upon the smallest of the allies. The State Department yesterday received word that Minister Vopika with the military attaches and their assistants will remain at Jassy. The military mission and the Red Cross are leaving through Russia. Whether they will join Ambassador Francis, who still remains at Vologda, go out through Scandinavia or through Siberia was not indicated.

Premier Averances and his cabinet have tendered their resignation to King Ferdinand and a new ministry under Minister Merghimallon is being formed.

Russian Prince Taken By Northern Commander

Petrograd, March 15.—The former Russian Premier, Prince Lvoff, has been arrested by the commander of the Northern front, according to the Russian Telegraph Agency.

It was reported from Irkutsk March 9 that Prince Lvoff had set up a new Russian government in the Far East and was awaiting the landing Japanese troops at Vladivostok in order to enter Siberian territory with them.

ALLIED COUNCILS FOR SHIPPING IN SESSION

Maritime Control Board Discusses Best Use of Tonnage.

London, March 15.—The Allied Maritime Transport Council, formed at the recommendation of the American mission headed by Colonel House for the purpose of using most effectively the tonnage of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy, held its first meeting here today. Subsequently the following announcement was made:

"The Council will examine the important programs in relation to the carrying power of the available tonnage in order to ascertain the extent of any deficit and will consider means whereby any deficit may be met, whether by reduction in import program, by acquisition, if practicable, of further tonnage for importing work, or by more economical and co-operative use of the tonnage already available."

RENEW UKRAINE FIGHTING.

Amsterdam, March 15.—Intense fighting has been resumed in the Ukraine, where the ranks of the Maximalist commands are receiving reinforcements from bodies of Czech and Austrian deserters, says a Berlin dispatch to the Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung.

The Germans, the dispatch adds, have been frequently engaged in furious battles with bodies of such men, and when they fall into German hands they are shot.

Rest and Be Well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under 10.—Adv.

FRENCH ATTACK GAINS FOOTHOLD IN HUN LINES; BERLIN ADMITS REVERSE

English Airmen Bring Down 24
German Machines in Severe
Fighting on Western Front.

HANK GOWDY SHOWS VALOR

American Troops Holding Enemy Trenches Which Huns Abandoned Under Raids and Concentrated Artillery Fire.

London, March 15.—In the last 24 hours, the Germans, according to official Berlin admission, suffered a reverse east of Rheims, where the French in a dashing attack gained a foothold in the German lines. The German war office report charges that "signalling was observed on the Rheims Cathedral."

On the British front there was minor raiding activity. There was severe aerial fighting on the Western front Wednesday between large groups of British and German machines and British airmen accounted for twenty-four of the enemy. The official statement of aviation adds that five British machines are missing.

If "Donald McRae" Was Casualty Which of Three Sammies Would He Be?

Three men, each named Donald McRae, are fighting in France with the American army. This was one of the reasons why the Senate Military Committee unanimously decided yesterday to ask the War Department the reason for suppressing the addresses of killed, or wounded Sammies.

"If one Donald McRae was killed, what anguish the mere mention of his name without an address would bring to the homes of all three men," said Senator New, of Indiana, in the resolution of inquiry.

The Donald McRae came from Virginia, Michigan and Nebraska.

Latest Casualty List Reported by Pershing

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

4 killed in action
3 died of wounds
2 died of accident
5 died of disease
A French soldier wounded
42 wounded slightly
2 wounded

Killed in Action.
Private William Ellinger.
Private Marshall H. Jarrett.
Private Joseph E. White.
Private Joan DePosta Molles.

Died of Wounds.
Private Ted A. Butler.
Private Carl Larsson.
Sergeant Leroy W. Miller.

Died of Accident.
Lieut. Richard H. Whittier.
Private Edwin C. Todd.

Died of Disease.
Private Earnest Edwards, pneumonia.
Private Edmund G. Holmes, meningitis.
Corp. Charles M. McCord, meningitis.
Private Einar Reinhold Moller, meningitis.
Private Joseph A. Yerkes, pneumonia.

Wounded Severely.
Private William G. Carroll.
Private Ralph R. Camick.
Sergeant Otto C. Lesch.
Bugler Howard G. Parker.

Wounded.
Lieut. Louis W. Ross.
Lieut. John W. Apperson.
Wounded Slightly.
First Lieut. William P. Bledsoe.
Lieut. Granville M. Burrows.
Lieut. William C. Dabney.
Private Bernie Baldwin.
Private Penley S. Beeler.
Private John Beran.
Private Perry C. Bradfield.
Private Frederick J. Cairns.
Private Noah W. Cox.
Private Joe J. Czapa.
Corp. Lewis Dack.

Wounded.
Private Frank J. Danko.
Private Worthy O. Davis.
Private Arlo E. Dibble.
Private Jacob O. Dillenberger.
Private Harold W. Dukes.
Private Orlaf Eversen.
Private Harold R. Gerhart.
Private Archie Fuhlgren.
Private Phillip Goldstein.
Sergeant Carl Kahn.
Private Henry Kessler.
Private Mike Klachko.
Corp. Jacob Klein.
Private Benjamin F. Mercer.
Private Max Myers.
Private Dominick P. Nogri.
Private Hjalmar G. Nelson.
Private James J. O'Shaughnessy.

Private Angelo Pagotto.
Private Joseph F. Petrovic.
Corp. Frank Phillips.
Private Joseph Richter.
Private Theodore Ross.
Private Frank Rosinski.
Private Henry F. Schwabach.
Private Alvin Smiley.
Private Percy J. Turner.
Private Harry F. Weidman.
Corp. Elmer Werner.
Private Clare E. West.
Private Emory E. Wilcox.

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**CONCRETE SHIP "FATE"
TO BE TESTED JUNE 1**
Shipping Board Has Four Others
Building, One Larger Still.